



The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

五拜禮

號五月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £662,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months, 5 per cent.
For 6 Months, 4 per cent.
For 3 Months, 3 per cent.
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [8]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
RESERVE FUND £5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. KRAUER, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. A. MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. BELL, Esq., S. C. Michaelson, Esq.,
G. B. DODWELL, Esq., D. R. SASSON, Esq.,
M. D. ECKHART, Esq., N. A. SIEB, Esq.,
R. M. GRAY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:—
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [43]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [43]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £325,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shang, Esq.,
H. Stollert, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chun, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1895. [7]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £300,000
RESERVE FUND £325,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent.

T. E. SANSON, pro. Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1895. [9]

Notices of Firms.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., Mr. B. C. T. GRAY will Act as AGENT of the COMPANY at this Branch.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
W. H. PERCIVAL, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [879]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. GEO. I. TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [876]

NOTICE.
WE have this Day Established Ourselves as MERCHANTS at KOBE (JAPAN) under the Name and Style of
HEYN, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.
Mr. EDWARD KRAUSE has been Authorized to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration.
HEINRICH HEYN,
F. A. BRÜCKELMANN,
E. R. FUHRMANN.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [870]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £3,386,402 Sigs. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates, Apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
Wanching, 1st July, 1895. [824]

TYPHOON INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

HOUSEOWNERS, TRUSTEES, MORTGAGEES and Others interested in HOUSE PROPERTY are informed that THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to accept Risks against LOSS or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at Moderate Rates.

For Particulars, apply to
WM. MACREAN, LOCAL MANAGER, Hongkong Branch, Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [869]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [707]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 \$833,333-33-
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000-00-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SUNG, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMPI.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1895. [640]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1895. [184]

Intimations.

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM.
THE Undersigned has been Appointed, by the Sole Proprietor, as MANAGER of the above Establishment, and the Business will be managed for and on behalf of the Proprietor as from this Day.

Every possible endeavour will be made to keep up the High Class Reputation which the "GRILL ROOM" has so continuously enjoyed.

SPECIAL STUDIES IN CATERING.
The very finest Qualities procurable. Maximum amount of Non-Resident. Minimum amount of Digestive Effort.

Result—Perfect Health and Temper.

PICNIC and BATHING PARTIES Supplied with Light Refreshment on Shortest Notice.
R. C. HURLEY, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
4th July, 1895. [884]

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

WANTED.
FROM \$3,000 to \$5,000 to FULLY DEVELOP A LEGITIMATE and well PAYING BUSINESS CONFINED Solely to the East.
Address in strict Confidence.
G. W. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [880]

MR. CHADWICK KEW. (LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few doors from Messrs. GAUPE & Co. Teeth filled permanently from \$1.00 upwards. CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEETH EXTRACTED.
PLATES A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1895. [754]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOT COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.
The only Company in Hongkong exclusively supplying FILTERED WATER.
Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."
J. W. KEW & Co., 18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [787]

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING FOR HIGH PRESSURE, ROUND OR SQUARE.
ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form), SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [189]

THE CLUB HOTEL METROPOLE.
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA. 1, TSUKUJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent, attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.
THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.
C. T. BENNEY, Manager, YOKOHAMA. L. DEWETTE, Manager, TOKYO. [160]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE NOW ON HAND IN THE VERY FINEST CONDITION STOCKS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS. CIGARETTES.
WILLS' CAPSTAN NAVY CUT—Full Medium Mild.
PLAYERS' NAVY CUT.
WILLS' THREE CASTLES.
COPE'S BIRD'S EYE.
FLOUNDER BRAND.
HAPPY THOUGHTS.
PAGODA BRAND.
GOLDEN EAGLE.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1895. [6]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. plates.....\$35 per case.
do 1 " quarts.....\$33 "
SHEWAN & Co., Agents. [634]

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895.

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. No. 35. TELEPHONE.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 3 P.M.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL. [645]

Hongkong, 27th June, 1895.

BILLIARD
COME AND WATCH THE
PLAYERS AT THE B.K. HOTEL.
PRIVATE CHIT-BOOTS PROVIDED FOR THOSE WHO DON'T WANT TO PAY.

Intimations.

MUNICIPALITÉ FRANCAISE DE SHAMÉEN.

ELECTION D'UN CONSEILLER MUNICIPAL.

UNE élection pour la nomination d'un Conseiller municipal, en remplacement de M. S. N. KARANTIA qui s'absente de Canton, aura lieu le dimanche 14 Juillet, 1895, au Consulat de France.
Le scrutin sera ouvert de 10 heures du matin à 7 heures du soir. La liste électorale, déposée à la Chancellerie du Consulat, sera mise à la disposition des électeurs à partir du 6 Juillet et closes le 12 à 4 heures du soir. Les demandes d'inscription et de radiation devront être adressées, avant cette dernière date, au Consulat.

Le Consul de France, C. IMBAULT-HUART.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, PRAYA CENTRAL, on MONDAY, the 14th July, next, at 12 NOON, when the Subscribed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 20th June, 1895, will be submitted for confirmation, as a Special Resolution:—

"That the words 'and the Company may at any time by Special Resolution reduce its Capital in any manner permitted by law' be added at the end of Article No. 19 of the Articles of Association of this Company."

Dated the 29th June, 1895.

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers. [865]

TO BE HAD AT THE PHARMACY.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

HAIR WASH.

FARINA'S COLOGNE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

TANSAN.

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER.

FLETCHER & Co., 23, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th June, 1895. [747]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH," Captain Everist, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [843]

Hongkong, 4th July, 1895.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHANGSHA," J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [786]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ANNANDALE," Captain Milne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [885]

Hongkong, 4th July, 1895.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. [327]

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALINURUS," Captain T. S. Jackson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [886]

Hongkong, 4th July, 1895.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK," Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. [877]

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895.

Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HATLOONG," Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at Noon, and not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co., General Managers. [884]

Hongkong, 5th July, 1895.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"KAWASING," Captain Benson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [869]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship

"KWEIYANG," Captain Dawson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [874]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW," Geo. W. Ling, Commander, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents. [868]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895.

SAILING VESSELS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 At Steel & Masted Bark

"ALCEDO," Captain R. Courtis, will load here for the above Port, and be despatched on or about the 25th July, s. c.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. [751]

Hongkong, 7th June, 1895.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 A.L. American Ship

"CENTENNIAL," Colcord, Master, now loading for the above Port, will be followed by the

3/3 A.L. American Bark

FRED. P. LITCHFIELD, Young, Master, to load here for the above Port during August/September.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. [845]

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"LYNDHURST," Martin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents. [707]

Hongkong, 29th May, 1895.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"BELMONT," Ladd, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. [734]

Hongkong, 17th June, 1895.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A.L. American Ship

"SANTA CLARA," Fuller, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. [630]

Hongkong, 18th May, 1895.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENALDER," FROM ANTWERP AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or about the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th July, at 7.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the CONSTANT SUPPLY of WATER will again be introduced on and after TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 6th instant.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1895.

THE GYMKHANA.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA of the SEASON will be held on the RACE COURSE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 6th July.
(Weather Permitting).
FIRST RACE AT 4.30 P.M. SHARP.
Admission 1/- to non-Ticket Holders. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform free.

LADIES are cordially invited.
GODFREY C. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec., pro. tem.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1895.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF VENANCIO DE ARAN-GUREN Y LARANDO, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT-TILE MARINE OFFICER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE having in virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, made an ORDER LIMITING to the 2nd day of September, 1895, the time for CREDITORS and Others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate.

ALL CREDITORS are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1895.

VICTOR H. DEACON,
Solicitor for the Executor,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.
(Taking through Cargo for SULU, MENADO and GORONTALO).

THE Company's Steamship
"MEMNON".

Captain Branch, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1895.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHEIR".

Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1895.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

BIRTH.

At Kobe, on the 26th instant, the wife of T. W. HELLIER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Shinjuku Presbyterian Church, Ten-ki, Tokyo, on June 21st, MASATSUME ICHINO, D.D.S., to TAI KAMEYAMA, both of Tokyo.

DEATHS.

At 64, Queen's Road Central, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM ROSS, aged 44.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Hotel Hotel, Kobe, JOHN MCGILP, aged 27, second engineer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Yokohama*, a native of Renfrew, Scotland.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The point is left in doubt, by Reuter's message published in another column, on the subject whether the decision of the Privy Council in favor of Japan, in the historical *Raishima-Chishima* case, has been in the principal suit or in the suit commenced by the survivors of the crew of the *Chishima*, and the relatives of the poor fellows who were lost in her, against the P. and O. Company for compensation under Lord Campbell's Act.

In the latter case the question was as to their right to proceed at all; in the former the question under appeal was as to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts in Japan to entertain the counter-claim filed by the owners of the *Raishima* against the Japanese Government for the damage done to their steamer. It is difficult until further details come to hand to judge precisely the meaning and effect of the judgment of the Privy Council. Many points were raised and contested in the appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai against Mr. Mowatt's judgment and it may have been affirmed on one of the many technical points involved in his original decision.

France has taken advantage of the difficulties in which the late war has involved the Chinese Government to get a rectification of the frontier in Tonkin, and to secure certain trading privileges and concessions in that region. Of course, in all her demands she has had Russian support, in return for her advocacy of Russia's schemes in respect to Manchuria and the Liaotung peninsula. What has our Minister been doing? Nothing, we may be sure. While he has been telegraphing to London for instructions, and not getting any, the French Minister has completed his negotiations and got his Convention signed. Fortunately! Why should not England have taken advantage of the recent crisis to obtain the opening of the West River to trade? We have as many and as substantial causes of complaint against China as have our Gallic neighbours. But the latter have a fixed Eastern policy and we have practically none at all!

Will it be possible to stir up sufficient energy in Hongkong to promote a public meeting on the subject of the opening of the West River, and to raise funds sufficient to pay the cost of a strongly worded telegram to the Foreign Office, urging action while yet there is time and opportunity? We are afraid not. The leaders of public opinion in Hongkong are getting old and feeble and have taken as their motto *quies non movet*. The Hongkong Branch of the China Association has done nothing worthy of its name or of the parent Association since it started, and instead of doing the little it does openly, and in

public, and enlisting public opinion and inviting public criticism, it hates publicity, and evades criticism as religiously as if it was a mysterious government department. It has been trusting to Lord Rosebery to recognise and fulfil his duty to the British public, and now finds, we take it, that it would have been better for its numerous members had there been less trust in princes and lords and more "push" in all parts of the Empire. "It is never too late to mend," so let no hope (although it may seem like hoping against hope) that the China Association will yet endeavour, however feebly, to do works meet for repentance.

Count Okuma has, it is stated, given expression to certain opinions on the immediate future of Japanese Finance. He sees that to support the position she has taken up as a consequence of the late war, Japan must spend more, and consequently must raise a greater revenue, and that "Ways and Means" will, with her, soon be the most pressing of the questions of the hour. He foresees an increased taxation in spite of the temporary relief afforded by the indemnity of 300 millions payable by China, and he points to the necessity for careful study and investigation lest any injudicious increase should lead to distress among the masses of Dai Nippon. He thinks there is room for a considerable increase in taxation if care and judgment are exercised in framing the new financial programme. The nation can, in his opinion, bear it, and he avers that its power to bear it is increasing very fast. He suggests taxes on wines and spirits, which in Europe give a fourth of the revenues of the various countries. As to the indemnity, he thinks one-third, or 100 millions, should be retained as a special Reserve in case of war, that 70 per cent of the remainder should go to increase the Army and Navy, and the balance of 30 per cent be devoted to education.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHISHIMA-REVENNA COLLISION CASE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in favor of Japan, with all costs, against the Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company in the *Chishima-Revenna* collision case.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 4th.

Turkey has replied to Bulgaria's demand in a most conciliatory manner.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

The French have attacked a Hova position at Berikaka en route to the capital; the Hovas were routed with heavy loss, the French capturing two camps and large supplies of stores with a trifling loss.

THE VARSITY SPORTS.

Cambridge has won the odd event in the Inter-University sports.

(Special to *Stam Observer*).

LORD SALISBURY AND THE RADICALS.

LONDON, June 25th.

Lord Salisbury has asked for an assurance of the co-operation of the Liberal Party so as to enable him to carry on the business of the country which should be transacted by the end of the present Session. Although he has made this a condition of his forming a Ministry no such assurance has been received, the Radicals being opposed to such an arrangement, on the ground that they desire at once discuss the Estimates for the Army and Navy.

(From *Le Courrier de Saigon*).

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, June 25th.

M. Gerard, Minister at Peking, has signed a Convention providing for the prompt delimitation of the boundaries of Tonkin and China, by which French territory will be in immediate contact with China from Lachon to the Mekong Valley, passing through the Namou Valley. The Convention contains special provisions for commerce between South China and the French colonies, and for railway and telegraph lines to be extended by each of the contracting parties into the territories of the other.

(Special to *Bangkok Times*).

LONDON, June 25th.

A Convention between China and France has been signed in Peking settling the boundaries and commercial relations between Yunnan and Szechuan, and permitting the reciprocal extension of railway and telegraph lines.

(From *Japanese Papers*).

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

OSAKA, June 24th.

A Korean correspondent states that the Russian Minister has semi-officially advised the Korean Government that it would be more advantageous to decline the service of Japanese soldiers in the interior of the peninsula.

THE ITALIAN SILK CROP.

SEASOON, June 25th.

The cocoon crop in Italy this year is somewhat less than in 1894, and the quality has also slightly depreciated owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. The output will not be above the average.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

TOKYO, June 25th.

Count Inouye, Japanese Minister to Korea, attended a Cabinet Council to-day. His Majesty the Emperor was also present.

TOKYO, June 26th.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday Count Inouye made a report concerning Korean affairs and the reforms there attempted, and gave his opinion on the present critical situation. It is believed that the policy to be adopted towards Korea has not yet been definitely decided.

VISITING THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

TOKYO, June 26th.

Count Saigo, Minister for the Navy, and Vice-Admiral Ito, Chief of the Naval Commanding Staff, have called on board the British flagship *Cornwall* at Yokohama.

THE "CHEN-YUEN."

TOKYO, June 26th.

The *Chenyuen*, now at anchor at Port Arthur, is expected at Yokohama on the 5th proximo.

GOOD NEWS.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT SAIGON RESCINDED.

Messrs. Lamko and Rogge courteously inform us that they have to-day received a telegram from Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, which reads:—

"SAIGON, July 5th.

"Quarantine has been taken off."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE second Gymkhana of the season will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Happy Valley, weather permitting.

THE Band of the Rifle Brigade will play in the Public Gardens on Monday evening, from 9.30 to 10.30 (weather permitting).

It is notified by the Government that commencing from to-morrow water will be supplied throughout the colony uninterruptedly.

M. Thibaud, late French Consul at Chicago, has been appointed to Bangkok *vis a vis* M. Pelliochi who left the capital of King Chulalongkorn's dominions on the 26th ult., bound for Europe.

THE Japanese Government intends to establish meteorological observatories in Formosa at Kalang, Tamsui, Takow, and Pangbu, and the necessary preparations therefor are now being made.

MR. SAKAI TOYOKICHI, a Tokyo barrister, was arrested on June 23rd on a warrant issued by the Tokyo District Court. The cause of his arrest had not "leaked out" at date of our latest advices from Yokohama.

At the Police Court this morning "Bob" Stander and Charlie Henderson, Swedish "lars," were fined fifty cents and one dollar respectively for getting "three sheets in the wind" on "the day we celebrate, rather."

AMONG the passengers who left Yokohama on the first steamer for Vancouver by the *Empress of China* were the Hon. W. John Foster (China's Legal Adviser) Professor John Milne, and the Rev. Mr. Northrop.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death, at about 1 o'clock this afternoon, from apoplexy, of Mr. William Ross, the able, courteous and popular Manager of Messrs. Falconer & Co's, extensive business. Mr. Ross was a thoroughly good hearted, straightforward man—the sterling friend of many and the enemy of none. The news of Mr. Ross's death will cause deep sorrow to his many friends here and in fact wherever he is known.

WONDERS will never end! Here is the very latest from a Japanese paper *vis a vis* Mr. P. G. von Möllendorff, a member of the Chinese Customs Service at present, but who was in 1884 Chief of the Royal Korean Customs Service and Adviser to the King of Korea, etc.—"Möllendorff, who had been once in the employ of the Korean Government and received special favours of the Min family, came suddenly to Chienulpo recently, and left soon for Vladivostok. He is again expected in Seoul. His reappearance greatly attracted the attention of the public. What business might he have?—We shall doubtless hear more about this flying visit in the "sweet by and by," if there is any truth in the report.

A JAPANESE paper remarks that, if the total sum of money remitted home by Japanese soldiers, coolies, etc., engaged in the expedition to China be deducted from the total amount disbursed by the Japanese Government in China, the balance remaining would be only from four to five million yen. If to this amount be added 2,500,000 yen expended by the Government in China before war was declared, and the 3,000,000 yen advanced to the Korean Government, the total amount of Japanese money actually remaining in China and Korea will only be about 10,000,000 yen. During the war, her silver and *specie* was sent to the front in large quantities, but only about 1 per cent of it was spent, the remainder being sent back to Japan.

COUNT Inouye has returned from Korea, says the *Asahi* in a recent issue, professedly on account of ill-health, but he appears as well as usual and shows no signs of indisposition. When a certain gentleman, surprised by the Count's apparent good health, enquired as a matter of courtesy after his condition, the Count replied with a smile that it was a newspaper report only that represented him to be sick. His spirited conversation then showed vigorous even surpassing that of his youth. Even if the Count is really ill, and his return was simply for a change of air, there seems to be something else that requires his presence in the Cabinet. If so, the Count's resumption of his post in Korea must be almost impossible. The Count himself says he will again go to Korea, but the Cabinet may not allow him to do so. The simple statement that he has returned for his health is not in itself curious, it is on a par with that of the "boys" who go to their mothers' funeral once a month, but there must, says the *Asahi*, be grave circumstances prompting his return at the present time.

On the authority of some one just returned from the front, a Tokyo Journal tells a rather amusing story. When Major-General Noguchi marched from Fushow and carried Keping sixty or more Chinese were captured. All of them were disguised as common people and insisted that they were ordinary business men. Their manner and physique, however, indicated that they were soldiers. The Japanese then tried a plan to induce them to confess the truth. A large quantity of Chinese *silk* was purchased and given to the captives. Very soon the men became intoxicated. Some began to grumble and some to sing. Then they confessed that they were Chinese braves and that their former statements were utterly false. Further, they expressed their discontent with their own officers as for several months they had received no pay, all applications being met with promises for "to-morrow" or "day after to-morrow." In actual battle the leaders with drawn swords in hand urged them forward to fight, although the officers themselves were conspicuous cowards to the last, and always amongst the first to fly.

SKOUR telegrams to the *Yokohama Shimbun* dated June 21st announce that the relations between the Queen and Pak Yong Ho have become more cordial, and that An Kyung Su, Vice Minister of Finance, had sent in his resignation on that day. It also stated that the new officials of the Royal Household have been "mostly chosen from among the Min faction."

IN respect to the Wattana gold mines the *Bangkok Times* is informed that work is proceeding satisfactorily, and the greatest hopes are entertained that the enterprise will prove successful. A great deal of reef is in view, trial-crushings from which have given excellent results, but the permanent stamps have not as yet been placed in position. A large variety of labour is employed, including Siamese, Loloan, Chinese, and Japanese, and these will probably be reinforced after the rainy season. The health of the district is reported as splendid; there is an entire absence of sickness; and the epidemics which have visited other parts of the country, have left Wattana untouched. M. Jordan, the Manager, and M. Wels, the Engineer, were in Bangkok on the 26th ult., both in the best of health.

MR. IWASAKI, formerly Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture, who has been ill for some time, died on the 24th ult.

THE U.S. Consular Court at Shanghai has forbidden the carrying on in the "Model Settlement" of the lottery known as The Gold Bond Investment Company, a kind of Manila Lottery. The Municipal Council were the plaintiffs and the case was practically undelivered.

The following appointments to membership of the Privy Council were made at Tokyo on the 24th ultimo:—Lieut. General Torio Koyata, a member of the House of Peers; M. Kaki Ritschi, Court Counsellor and Director of the Imperial Museum, and Mr. Takasaki Masakazu, Court Counsellor.

THE Japanese paper *Kokumin* learns that the Government has decided on a scheme for the enlargement of the navy, in which a sum of \$150,000,000 will be expended in a period of ten years, so that in the fifth year one half the number of new men-of-war provided for in the scheme will be completed.

STATISTICS published in the Japanese *Official Gazette* of the 25th ultimo show that, during 1894, in Nagano Prefecture, which is the principal agricultural district in Japan, 106,721 families reared spring silk worms; 98,282 summer, and 7,448 autumn worms, showing a decrease of 800 in the number of families that bred spring worms, but an increase of 12,545 in the second and of 17,355 in the third class. In the same year, 462,972 sheets of eggs—including 201,415 sheets of spring eggs, 148,122 of summer eggs, and 233,615 of autumn eggs, were hatched. The number of new men-of-war provided for in the scheme will be completed.

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, a solemn ceremony took place in Trukiji Cathedral, Tokyo. His Grace Mgr. Oasui, Archbishop of Tokyo, administered the holy sacrament of baptism to Countess Mitsu Coudenhove, wife of Count Henry Coudenhove. The Count's sister, Countess Viena Coudenhove, was sponsor, and was represented by Madame Natalie de Kontaki. On this exceptional occasion the Chevalier de Kontaki consented to preside at the organ, and Signor Braccialini sang the *Ave Maria* of Gounod. Although Count Coudenhove issued no invitations, the ceremony being private, there could not be the opinion of the *Japan Mail* of the 28th ultimo, be so doubt that all his friends and acquaintances would be heartily welcomed on the day of his wife's joining the Catholic Church.

COMMENTING on the exit of Lord Rosebery, the *Kobe Chronicle* winds up a thoughtful leader with the following very sensible remarks:—"The known hostility of the Conservative party to Russia is likely to bring about still closer relations between Japan and Great Britain. It is by no means improbable that about Russia makes an advance towards the Indian frontier. England means to undertake reprisals against Russia in the Far East. For the time being, doubtless, the non-committal policy of Lord Rosebery will be continued, but the well-known Russophobic attitude of a large section of the Conservative party as against the former Russophilism of the Liberals, certainly brings the suggestion of a future alliance between Great Britain and Japan within the bounds of practical politics."

A CURIOUS prodigy was brought into the world the other day in Sandakan, the father being a Brunel Malay and the mother a Bajaw. This infant (a male) whilst showing a large crop of hair on the scalp and an unusual hairiness of the skin of the body generally, especially over the shoulders, had no eye-balls; the eyelids were perfect but the globe of the eye was entirely absent; the nose was also absent or rather quite flat; the nostrils being visible, whilst a double hairlip further disguised the face, leaving the mouth constantly agape, the hard palate being represented by a small cartilaginous nodule hanging down into the mouth. The tongue was present and always visible, but the ears, especially the left, were somewhat distorted. There were twelve toes, a perfect additional toe appearing on each foot. The hands were normal, only on the center sides of both little fingers appeared a small finger-like wart as if an attempt had been made to produce twelve fingers. Other abnormalities which, says the *North Borneo Herald*, would be out of place to describe in a non-medical paper existed and pointed to the short life of the infant. He lived, however, for nine days and showed a considerable amount of vitality during the early part of his existence, crying and struggling lustily.

In a recent issue the *Yokohama Shimbun* regretted "to learn that Mr. Francois Byer, an employee of the Messageries Maritimes in Yokohama, had been removed to the General Hospital as a dangerous lunatic. The case, says the *Shimbun*, is a peculiarly painful one. Until a few days ago there was no suspicion that his mind was affected, for although it is now remembered that for a month or so past he has occasionally behaved somewhat strangely. Upon going to the office on Monday he complained that there was something wrong with his head, and was told by his superior that he had better go home and rest. He accordingly went to his room at No. 133 Settlement; but later was prevailed upon to go to the General Hospital. He did so, but on the afternoon of the same day he returned to his room in the Settlement. During the afternoon he was left in his bed-room by a man, who on retiring a minute or two later, found that he had shorted absent Mr. Byer, and he was on a sudden fit of insanity, and was tearing down pictures and fans suspended from the walls. Realizing the situation, the man bolted, followed by the unfortunate man, who on his way downstairs upset a lamp. When Mr. Byer reached the ground-floor an attempt was made to seize him, but he succeeded in getting into the street and rushed along Homura Road, tearing his clothes as he went. He was in a state of nudity. Eventually he was secured by the police and others, and taken back to his room. His condition having thus become dangerous he was removed to the Hospital the following day."

FINANCIAL authorities quote with approval the warning addressed to silver producers by the *New York Daily Stockholder*. That journal pointed out that as Japan does not intend to keep her indemnity on a shell, taking it down and dusting it off "interval," but means to pay her debts with it and send it into circulation again, it is not necessary to open mines for the purpose of providing the amount. "The demand will only be affected by the first instalment."

CHOLERA is, says the *Yokohama Gazette*, slowly but steadily extending its ravages in Tokyo. About four to six cases are reported daily. It is stated by some medical men that there will be no such prevalence as was witnessed on the occasion of the Satsuma rebellion and the year following. In spite of the fears expressed of the prevalence of the disease on the return of troops from China, and the early advent of the malarial fever in the western part of the country, so far the disease has been confined to the men from the infected localities, nor is it of any violent character. Although the Authorities are doing everything in their power to check its spread, a few daily cases would be inevitable. In Kanagawa Prefecture, by the way, which had enjoyed total freedom from the disease, a case occurred for the first time on the 17th ultimo.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 26th.

The following is the latest available information respecting the ravages of cholera in Japan during the past four months:—

From noon of the 22nd to noon of the 24th inst. the Quarantine Bureau received reports as follows:—10 cases in Tokyo; 10 cases and 1

out the country. The authorities, however, have taken vigorous measures to suppress the agitation. Yesterday morning the pro-cess of the movement were told by the Ministry for Home Affairs, acting through the Metropolitan Police Inspector-General, that their action was an infringement of the Law of Public Meetings and Political Association, and that, consequently, the coalition must be dissolved. Thus, for the time being ends the movement which has of late occupied so much attention in political circles here.

What is remarkable in the tone now prevailing among the educated class of the nation is the little attention directed to the moral side of international questions, though it had formerly been the fashion among the writers of the rising generation to treat international matters from this standpoint. "Might is right" is now the watch-word with them. They believe they have discovered why the claim of their country to be admitted into the family of nations on an equal footing has so long been disregarded by the enlightened countries of the West. It would therefore appear that public opinion in Japan has become less sentimental and more practical as a consequence of the object lesson presented by the action of Russia, Germany and France.

More than one foreign friend has asked me if a result of the recent European intervention will not be the rise of an anti-foreign movement in Japan. In my opinion, and in that of most well-informed observers of the situation, the only opposite result is likely to follow from the rebuff which this country lately received. It is true that friendly sentiments are not likely to be entertained by the Japanese towards the New Triple Alliance. That is unavoidable and natural, but at the same time, the turn of events has made it necessary for Japan to have friends, indeed more than mere friends, among the Powers. This truth has so strongly taken possession of the mind of thinking Japanese, that it will henceforth be absolutely impossible to initiate any cry against foreigners in general. If there be umbrage against some particular nations of Europe, it is not because these nations are foreign, but because, in the belief of Japanese, they have done injury to Japan.

I need not say that the feelings towards England are at present of the most favourable description. The ill feeling which had been aroused by the supposed partiality of the British Naval officers to China in the early stages of the recent war has been almost completely swept away, so that even public organs of influence and propaganda recommend alliance with England. It is yet premature to say whether or not such alliance is desired by the majority of the educated class. But it is the fact that thus far no other alliance has been advocated. Before the war, and even for some time after its commencement, a small but increasing section of the public was discussing the advisability of joining hands with Russia. But alliance with that Power has become impossible, at least for many years to come. When we remember that the choice has always lain between Russia and England, it will not be difficult to imagine which way opinion is now tending.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

A CHAT ABOUT TEA.

Professor Dr. Max Fesca, who visited Ceylon recently was interviewed by a *Times* of Ceylon reporter and we give the result below. The Professor, said he had been en route to Germany from Japan since the 21st January last. He arrived in the Far East in 1882, intended to stay for three years, but has remained here ever since, and he thinks it probable he will not return. The Professor has been engaged in geological and agricultural surveying in Japan, and naturally saw a great deal of tea cultivation. It was concerning this that the Ceylon paper's representative waited upon Dr. Max Fesca, at "The Bistrol," where he found him "ready to communicate."

TEA AND THE MULBERRY.
"The Japanese manufacture green tea almost solely," said the Professor in response to a question. "What is consumed in the country cannot be determined by accurate data; but the export is from five to six million *yans* worth per annum, and this may be said to be all green tea, and almost all of it goes to America."

"Can you tell me why the amount exported is not increasing?"
"The mulberry," was the reply. "It is already growing along with the tea, and silk culture is a manufacture in far more profitable and attractive to the people. They export 16 million *yans* worth of silk, and this is a minimum estimate. Thus, I think, the export of green tea will decrease instead of increase; and that the extension of the mulberry will be preferred. The old famous tea districts will remain; but there will be little new land opened up in tea, and some will be changed in favour of silk production."

THE AGE AND YIELD OF TEA.
"Anything about tea interests us here, Professor," will you tell me what effect age has on the bushes?"

"There are shrubs 150 years old, and though the quantity yielded is less the quality is better than when they were young plants. That is the rule in good districts, where naturally suitable. The average up to the heavy yields continue is some 30 years, and then, as I have said, the quality rather improves. There are two seasons for plucking in the year, the first commencing now, or a little later, with the summer monsoon. In a wet year there would be a third time of plucking; but this latter would be only inferior tea. Of course, the bushes have a rest in the winter; but it is a striking fact that the annual yield per acre in Japan is larger than in Ceylon or Java. I have compared the plants, and the ordinary yield is the winter tea, usually for the subsequent enormous reproduction of leaves, that the months of idleness compared with plucking all the year round, represents no loss at all, but rather the reverse. The Japanese cut the shrubs one metre high, and only in those districts which in winter have rather much snow are they cut lower. Every year the bushes are pruned into shape."

"CONCERNING MANUFACTURE?"

"Oil cakes, which are expensive out there, replied the Professor, are used on the most valuable plantations; but in the ordinary any kind of manure is used, according as it is available. The manuring commences from the beginning, and is not only done annually but several times a year, each bush being manured. In many places it is recognised as a mistake to use forcing manure. It is better, of course, to use a gentle, strengthening kind that will benefit the shrubs themselves, rather than produce an abnormal flush."

THE DECADENCE OF GREEN TEA AND CEYLON PROSPECT IN AMERICA.

"I can remember the time," continued our visitor, "when we in Germany drank a good deal of green tea, and it was so in England, too, where you can remember black and green were blended. Now in Japan itself the Europeans mostly drink the black tea from China, which is less strong. The Japanese, who take tea without sugar or milk, drink their own strong beverage, and take it in small cups in consequence. I don't think it is inferior, and I have found it very refreshing after walking a long distance going into a tea house by the road side and nibbling the native *cha*. The price

of tea has been going down and down and this has been disappointing to the producer; besides which, from the value of the total export which I gave you in Mexican dollars, you will see that there must be plenty of room for Ceylon tea in the United States. Japan cannot by any means supply such an increasing demand, though, of course," (in reply to a concluding question) "I am unable to say what Ceylon can do to induce Americans to drink her tea beyond the usual plan of making known what you have to offer, and showing that it is good value for the money. That is what you have to do."

FORMOSA NEWS.

YOKOHAMA, June 30th.
For the past ten days there has been a dearth of news from Formosa. According to the latest letter published in the *Tsiji Shimpo*, a battalion of the Imperial Guard was despatched to Nanyang-chia on the 4th instant, namely, the day immediately following the capture of Kelung. On the 5th, the battalion advanced to within some ten miles of Taipei, and it having been ascertained that Taipei was just then a scene of looting and rapine, H. I. H. Prince Kitashirahawa sent orders to the battalion to proceed at once to the capital, which it did on the 11th. The insurgents had mostly fled, and there remained a band of only about 50 men. They offered resistance, but were immediately scattered. The total strength of the insurgents at Taipei was reported to have been about 6,000. They had retreated to Tamsui, where they are believed to have been abandoned by their leaders, who probably crossed over to China. Two companies of the First Regiment of the Guards despatched to Tamsui occupied that place without firing a shot. About 3,000 men afterwards, after being disarmed, they were sent to China in Japanese transports. Many of the insurgents had already returned to China in Chinese junks.

The pacification of the northern part of the island having thus been accomplished by the First Brigade of the Guards, the task of restoring order in the south was assigned to the Second Brigade, which was to leave Port Arthur on the 14th inst. The intention was to give an equal chance of distinction to the whole Division of the Guards. It is believed that the Second Brigade must by this time have effected a landing somewhere in the neighbourhood of Anping. The headquarters of the Imperial Guards are now fixed at Taipei, which is also the headquarters of the Japanese Administration in the island. The ceremony of opening the Administrative Office was celebrated on the 22nd June. The programme commenced with a review of the troops at 3 p.m. and an hour later a company comprising 400 Military and Naval officers, 150 Civil officials, 24 Europeans and 23 Chinese, assembled in the Government buildings. Viscount F. Kabayama delivered the following address:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, Foreign and Japanese. The island of Formosa, and the Pescadore Group, which in consequence of our victories have been incorporated in the dominions of the Japanese Empire, are now placed on such a footing that the inhabitants will be able to enjoy the benefits of the mercantile rule. His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to entrust me, the Imperial Commissioner, with the duty of opening the Administrative Office, and I have the honour to announce the opening of the Civil Government. It is my hope by exerting all my efforts to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the people under my charge and to promote their well-being and prosperity."

His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirahawa then said:—
"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I deem it a great honour and pleasure to attend the ceremony of opening the Civil Government of this island. I need not say that I am fully conscious of His Excellency Governor-General Kabayama's ability to discharge the duties of the office devolving on him in such a manner as to benefit the people under his jurisdiction. I call upon you to give three cheers for His Majesty the Emperor and His Excellency the Governor-General."

The invitation was responded to enthusiastically by all present. The British Consul then addressed a few words of congratulation, praising the way in which the Governor-General had hitherto conducted affairs, and asking for his continued protection of foreign interests. This speech was interpreted by Mr. Issawa Shoji. The example of the British Consul was followed by one or two of his colleagues. Chinese dances and music by the Band completed the events of the day.—*Japan Mail*.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Tacoma (Victoria) to-morrow.
Indian (Arratoon) 8th inst.
French (Caladon) 9th inst.
Australian (Arlis) 10th inst.
American (Belge) 16th inst.
Tacoma (Tacoma) 16th inst.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 22nd inst.

THE TEA STEAMSHIP Tacoma, which left Yokohama on the 1st ult., arrived at Tacoma on the 15th, Chicago on the 25th, and reached New York on the 27th.

SHIPPING RETURNS.
From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.
ARRIVALS.
Maria Valeris steamer from Kobe.
Mongkut " " Bangkok.
Sivachon " " Saigon.
Aggregating 5,244 tons register.

DEPARTURES.
Progress steamer for Hoihow.
Maiden " " Haiphong.
Fuyang " " Canton.
Tey " " Chefoo.
Dawungit " " Swatow.
Anson " " Nagsaok.
Wingyang " " Singapore.
Changchow " " Swatow.
Aggregating 9,924 tons register.

The British steamship Sivachon left Saigon on the 30th ultimo, and had moderate winds and fine weather.

The British steamship Mongkut left Bangkok on the 27th ultimo, and Koh-i-chang on the 29th, and had fine pleasant weather and moderate monsoon to Gap Rock; thence to port had thick rainy weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
P. C. C. Kiao in Kowloon Dock:
Tribun " " " "
Slam " " " "
Taitung " " " "
Glenaville City " " Aberdeen.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. John McGill, second engineer of the Nippon Yuen Kalaha, steamer *Yui-maru*, which occurred on the 25th ult. at the Hotel Hotel, Kobe. Shortly before nine o'clock the deceased, apparently in his usual health, went to have a bath. On emerging from the bath-room he complained of feeling a little sick, and proceeding to his room almost immediately fell down and expired. A Japanese doctor pronounced the unfortunate man to have died from heart failure. Mr. McGill was well-known among Kobe football players, and took part in a number of games there last season. He was a native of Renfrew, Scotland, and only 27 years of age. The funeral was very largely attended by the friends of the deceased, who was a very promising member of a most useful and important profession.

THE DECLINE OF SOME BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Although on the whole the commerce of Great Britain has been but slightly affected by the cheapening of the price of production of silver, there are other indications that a system of injurious competition is at work; and the worst, and most unsatisfactory part, of this competition is that it is influenced by unwholesome and artificial measures. Mr. David Dale, the President of the Iron and Steel Institute, brought some of these points into prominence, which are further commented on in a recent number of *Engineering*. Mr. Dale gave a graphic account of the gradual change from iron to steel in the arts of construction, more especially between 1870 and the present time. In 1870, for instance, 88 per cent. of the total tonnage launched in the United Kingdom was iron; in 1893, 95 per cent. was steel. Foremost amongst the countries that brought about this revolution was Great Britain, and foremost in Great Britain was, of course, Mr. Henry Bessemer. The Bessemer process, though not English, was largely associated with England by its open-hearth process, a perfectly independent one, advanced the art, and these two systems have grown up together, and have each their distinctive qualities. England may have looked upon the birth-place of the steel industry of the world, and the start she then attained she has still maintained actually though her comparative importance in the trade is with difficulty maintained. The improvement has gone on in various directions. Thus, in 1870 a blast furnace could not be found to produce more than 400 tons a week, while at the present day three times that amount can be easily produced. In 1860 the United Kingdom produced some 54 million tons of pig iron; in 1893 this had increased to 7 million; and doubtless this was a satisfactory increase, looked at absolutely. Looked at relatively, the progress was by no means so satisfactory. In 1870 the total production of the world was about 12 million tons, of which the United Kingdom supplied upwards of 46 per cent., the United States following with 14 per cent., and France and Germany with about 11 per cent. each. In 1893 the total of the world had risen to nearly 27 million tons, but Great Britain only came second, the United States producing 34 per cent., Great Britain 25 per cent., and Germany 18 per cent. France, however, declining to 7 per cent. Regarding this remarkable change *Engineering* remarks:—"No doubt, the comparative decline of British iron and steel production is largely due to what may be described as artificial causes, in the shape of duties or the State restrictions of foreign countries. These are beyond helping, and we do not look upon them with much misgiving, for at Protection grasps with one hand it loses from the other. If the United States put a prohibitive duty on rails, our steel makers may sigh as they look on the splendid market that is closed to them, but we know that every dollar of that duty means so much insurance to us against competition in a neutral market at large." The consideration, however, now arising is to be taken to hasten to the great American people, and the question arises, and has to be borne in mind—Could the United States, either by increased skill, in which the people stand at the highest level in the world, cheap processes of manufacture, or by a reduction of protective duties, which would cheapen the cost of manufactures all round, ever come to compete with Great Britain in the neutral markets of the world? Germany is, however, our great rival in these respects. In 1887 we exported 4,143,000 tons of iron and steel, exclusive of machinery; last year this total had fallen to 2,545,000 tons. Germany in the former year exported 2,600,000 tons; last year this rose to 1,430,000 tons. The rate of progression was remarkable. British exports kept growing till 1882, when they commenced to fall, but with fluctuations; Germany at first increasing step by step, but gradually losing ground to 1890. Since that Great Britain has steadily fallen, as we have seen, and Germany stepped into the place formerly occupied by the British export going to continue its absolute and relative fall, or it is again to resume its pre-eminence it had in 1882 and again in 1890? Mr. Dale here holds out a word of promise in the future development of railways in the East, Asia, Africa and Australia are almost virgin fields for railway enterprise. Who is to supply the rails, locomotives and other rolling-stock? Will it be Germany, or will it be England? Mr. Dale here speaks to the point. "What the effect may be, upon the markets of the world, of events now passing in the East no one can forecast, but the spirit which is a new awakener is strikingly indicated by a statement made in America by the President of the Pacific Commercial Company, who had just returned from Japan, that the Japanese assert that within five years they will be the largest exporting country in the world, by the aid of their cheap labour, which they think will enable them to undersell all the nations of the West." Now, while we here can discount the boast of the Japanese, and have a better means of judging of the sense of the usual type of American eloquence, there is some notice to be taken of these reiterated statements. In the iron and steel industries Great Britain has distinctly lost ground, and the reasons are natural, depending on the distribution of certain ores; some of them are artificial, being brought about by protective duties interfering with trade, but we fear there is a residuum which has to be accounted for by loss of energy, or by a carelessness in keeping ourselves in the forefront of scientific discovery and practice. The article in *Engineering* winds up with a suitable warning:—"If we are foolish enough to sit down and expect existing positions will always remain as they are, we shall be beaten by the cheaper labour of the East; but that is a course we do not fear this country will follow. Still it is well to remember there was a time, not very long ago, when British Ironmasters scorned the idea of Continental competition, but we are now finding the rivalry of Germany and Belgium a very real thing. One of the conditions that have helped to build up this rivalry exists in an accentuated degree in the East. Now, it surely is an ominous commentary on the state of affairs that at the other day, *Punch*, which may generally be taken as fairly representative of the state of public opinion at home, points out that after carelessness is the predominant sentiment in England as to the course of events in Eastern Asia. The Iron and Steel Institute represents one of the leading industries of Great Britain, and Mr. Dale, its President, is able to speak with authority. We may be sure that the warning he has given has not been without reason, and yet we see an age of lethargy succeeding to the activity that built up our iron and steel pre-eminence. We have had to notice a similar state of lethargy in our midst in the Far East. Are we going to stand by any longer, or are we going to lend a hand in the work? Ministers may do much; the unfortunate predominance of men like Lord Kimberley and Ripon and Sir William Harcourt in the late Cabinet inflicted irreparable loss on our interests in the Far East and the Pacific generally, but we miss such an energetic protest as may arouse their successors that, in looking after the affairs of the Empire, they have at all gained the confidence of its constituents.—*Ministry*.

HE INVESTED ONLY 7/6.

There is a man who has spent the past twenty-five years of his life exploring for gold and other minerals in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. He has no doubt picked up some money, yet he says that the investment of 7/6 brought him in bigger returns than any other he ever made.

Yet, held on a minute. Don't let us jump to the conclusion that we can all get rich out of the proceeds of 7/6 (I'll hear further from this financier. He has a humorous way of putting a serious thing, for which we should like him all the more. Some folk have no idea that sound sense and genuine fun are twin brothers, but they are all the same.

One friend's name is William Bromfield Peck, and he lives at Russell, New Zealand, a long way off. He says it is a lovely country and intends to stay in it the balance of his days. As he landed in Australia, from England, in 1865, he has been there long enough to know what he is talking about. He advises persons of limited means who would like to become small landholders to emigrate to New Zealand.

Still, he reminds us that in the end we must pay for what we get. "The calling of a prospector, for instance," said Mr. Peck, "is full of hard work. Besides, it entails rough living, such as salt junk, soldiered damped with tea in buckets full. One must have the digestive capacity of an ostrich or an eagle to stand that diet for long. It must therefore be taken as proof of the good machinery of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years."

"My punishment was delayed, you see, but it didn't fail. At last the illness came and I was prostrated with agonising pain in the stomach and all the other symptoms of a profound derangement of all the digestive organs. I had to stop work and come all the way home to England, and I must therefore be taken as proof of the good machinery of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years."

Mr. Peck's conjecture is exactly parallel with the fact as set forth in the official statistics of all civilized countries. No other disease so demoralises and depresses human nature. It attacks the secret strength of the reason and drives people insane; it stupifies the sensibilities, it turns men into women, it makes them selfish, unfeeling, it impels them to commit crime. All this in addition to their own degradation and suffering. Yes, Mr. Peck is quite right.

But to get back to what he says about himself. "At the advice of a friend—Mr. W. Williams of this place—I began to take the far-famed Mother Selig's Curative Syrup. What result did it have? I'll tell you. It has transformed me from a prematurely old man into one quite vigorous."

"I am a rapid eater and can't break myself of the bad habit. Hence I make it a point to keep a bottle by me always and an occasional dose when necessary to set me right."

"I can assure you that the investment of 7/6 in Mother Selig's Curative Syrup was the best I ever made in all my chequered career. You may depend that I prescribe this medicine to all and sundry people I come in contact with. Prior to using it I spent pounds at different times, but only got partial relief. The Syrup cured me of the most distressing of the troubles I ran these lines just to show other sufferers the way out. There are many number of respectable persons here who can attest the truth of what I have written.—Respectfully (Signed) WM. BROMFIELD PECK, Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, July 2nd, 1894."

We don't call for witnesses. Mr. Peck's tale is frankness and truth itself. We hold out our hand in greeting across the sea. Dyspepsia is a living death, and Mother Selig gives you life. Millions say this. But he had better not slow down. Write again and tell us you are doing so. Friend Peck.—*[Advt.]*

For Sale.

THE Undermentioned has been Appointed SOLE AGENT for WOOD & CO.'s well known AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand. Special Terms to the Trade.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [106]

THE FRIDRICKSBURG BREWERY CO.'s LIGHT PALE ALE, Unsurpassed in quality and highly recommended by persons of refined taste.
Makes a delicious and comforting drink during Summer Months.
H. E. BOTTLEWALLA, SOLE AGENT, No. 2, D'Agulhar Street.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [107]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON and GLASGOW.
11, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [111]

To be Let.
TO LET.
ROOMS and SECOND FLOOR of QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 9.
Apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 29th June, 1895. [160]

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSES—HOUSES in RYON TERRACE, ONE-FLOOR IN RUDE BUILDINGS, No. 12, RYON TERRACE, KOWLOON.
OFFICES—FIRST FLOOR No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by Messrs. HOLLAND, WINE & Co.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. [17]

TO LET.
THE eight roomed HOUSE, No. 27, CAINE ROAD, occupation from FIRST SEPTEMBER next.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st June, 1895. [726]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.
AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKLINS' HALL, 2nd Street, TOMORROW, the 6th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [111]

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [111]

Intimations.

NOURISHING & REFRESHING



BOVRIL WINE.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, WATKINS & CO.

Hotels.

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

I AM happy to inform my PATRONS that in connection with the GRILL ROOM, I have secured the 1ST FLOOR recently occupied by the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (above the present GRILL ROOM) and have fitted it up for

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, with all conveniences attached. I am also now prepared to serve

DINNERS, TIFINS AND SUPPERS to Parties when Ordered distinct from the ordinary GRILL ROOM.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, Hongkong, 30th April, 1895. [151]

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant. Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.
P. BOHM, Proprietor & Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [120]

THE STAG HOTEL, (ESTABLISHED 1857), 148 & 150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION. MODERATE PRICES. H. C. SHERMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1895. [846]

BAY VIEW HOTEL, THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG, (On Shaw-Mau Road).

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shaw-Mau Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PADDERS' WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 p.m. daily. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [723]

PEAK HOTEL, OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 7,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES, (FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).
One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per month.....\$75 to 90.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....150.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month.....170.00
For further particulars, apply to THE MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1895. [126]

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUISINE. SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS, JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS, JAPAN COPYING PAPERS, JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-Signed.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1895. [155]

TAK CHEUNG, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS. WE have this Day REMOVED to Nos. 50 & 52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to Messrs. CHS. J. GAUPP & Co's. Hongkong, 28th June, 1895. [126]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 10, HONG KONG ROAD.

IS now a portrait, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [120]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [788]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central. [176]

LEVY HERMANOS, AND AT SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & PARIS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS, GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office. [83]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1894. [86]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILHAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [134]

DENTISTRY. FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES. M. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel), CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. [114]

KANANGA OF JAPAN (REGISTERED) RIGAUD and Co PARIS

Kananga Water is the most delightful and refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, softens the complexion and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

New Sensations in Perfumery RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE RIGAUD'S MELAT EXTRACT RIGAUD'S JOKRA D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT RIGAUD'S LILY of the VALLEY EXTRACT RIGAUD'S YLANGYLANG EXTRACT RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT RIGAUD'S JASMINE de Chamille EXTRACT 8, RUE VIVIER, 8, PARIS

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion—Hyphosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion will check Consumption and Bronchitis and is indispensable in all wasting diseases. Scott & Borne, Ltd., London. All Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong, Hongkong, 27th March, 1895.

